

## SNOWFALL IN HIGH ALTITUDES, APRIL, 1914.

*California.*—There is a large amount of well-packed snow in the higher mountain regions, containing about 50 per cent water. The snowfall for April was confined to the higher levels and the fall was about normal.—*G. H. Willson, Local Forecaster.*

*Nevada.*—The greater portion of the snow on southeast, south, southwest, and west slopes has disappeared. On northwest, north, and northeast slopes drifts from 10 to 20 feet deep may be found at the higher elevations. Above 8,000 feet there has been but little run-off. Considerable snow fell during April in the mountains and at all levels in northern and eastern portions of the State during April.—*H. S. Cole, Section Director.*

*New Mexico.*—The snowfall of the month averaged 4.2 inches for the State as a whole. This is about an inch above the normal for the month and gives a seasonal fall of 30.2 inches, which is about 2 inches above the normal. The northern mountain areas were well favored with snow, the fall over the western slopes of the Sangre de Cristo Range being especially heavy. A fair depth (good for so late in the season) also occurred in the higher districts of Tarrant, Lincoln, and eastern Otero Counties, while more or less snow fell over the entire eastern half of the State, reaching a depth of 4 to 6 inches over the higher plateau region of Colfax, Mora, and San Miguel Counties. Melting was active after the sharp cold period of the first decade, and streams were generally much swollen by the close of the second decade.—*C. E. Linney, Section Director.*

*South Dakota.*—The average snowfall in the Black Hills district was 8.1 inches, the monthly amounts ranging from a trace to 36.5 inches. The greatest monthly amount recorded was at Hardy Ranger Station, in the southwestern portion of Lawrence County, and near the Wyoming line. Much of the greater portion of the monthly amount at all stations occurred after the 15th and there

was practically no snow remaining on the ground on that date. Much of the snow melted as it fell or soon after; the month closing with an average of only about 0.5 inch remaining on the ground in that region, mostly confined to Lawrence County. Rain and melting snow during the latter part of the month materially augmented the volume of water in the Black Hills streams, but there is no snow of consequence remaining in the gulches. The irrigation reservoirs appear to be well filled. The engineer in charge of the United States Irrigation Project at Bellefourche, S. Dak., advises that 108,000 acre-feet of water is in storage in the reservoir of that project, an increase of 14,000 acre-feet over that on hand at the close of March and probably more than will be used on the Bellefourche project during the season of 1914.

*Washington.*—There was less than the average snowfall and everywhere there was less than the average amount of snow remaining on the ground. No snow occurred below the 2,000-foot level, and at the higher stations the amounts did not exceed 15 inches.

The total snowfall of the season now ended was the least since the beginning of the official record, and is probably the least seasonal snowfall in the mountains of this section for many years.

## Snowfalls at Laconia, Wash.

Years.	Total snow.
	Inches.
1913-14 .....	400
1912-13 .....	572
1911-12 .....	437
1910-11 .....	413
1909-10 .....	548

The above records at Laconia in Snoqualmie Pass at an elevation of 3,150 feet show the deficiency as compared with previous years.—*G. N. Salisbury, Section Director.*